

ATTITUDES

Attitudes

Do you consider yourself to be overweight, underweight, or about average for your height? (overweight, underweight, about average)

Preliminary Rank Medium **Instrument** California Dietary Practices Survey (2001)

Administration

Population State
Subgroup Adults in California, oversampling of low-income, African American, and Latino participants.
Sample Size(s) n=1,500-1,700 adults biennially.
Mode Interviewer:Telephone (RDD).

Documented

Description

Other Languages **X** Spanish
Low-Income **X**
Low Education Level

Evidence

Reliability
Internal Validity
External Validity
Sensitive to Change
Related to
Outcome(s)
Other

Notes: Relates to "healthy weight."

Citations: Oppen M et al. 2002.

Attitudes

Do you think you eat the right amount of fruits and vegetables now, or do you think you should eat more? (eat right amount, should eat more)

Preliminary Rank Medium **Instrument** California Dietary Practices Survey (2001)

Administration

Population State
Subgroup Adults in California, oversampling of low-income, African American, and Latino participants.
Sample Size(s) n=1,500-1,700 adults biennially.
Mode Interviewer:Telephone (RDD).

Documented

Description

Other Languages **X** Spanish
Low-Income **X**
Low Education Level

Evidence

Reliability
Internal Validity
External Validity
Sensitive to Change
Related to
Outcome(s)
Other

Notes:

Citations: Oppen M et al. 2002.

Attitudes

Do you consider yourself to be _____? (overweight, underweight, about right)

Preliminary Rank Medium **Instrument** Diet and Health Knowledge Survey (DHKS) 1994-1996 (conducted as follow-up to CSFII)

Administration

Population National
Subgroup Nationally representative; Adults 20+ years of age; Oversampling of low-income.
Sample Size(s) n=5,649 in national study; n=1,196 for Obayashi S et al 2003 analysis.
Mode Interviewer:Telephone interview; Trained interviewer.

Documented

Description

Other Languages
 Low-Income **X**
 Low Education Level 10.8% had less than a HS degree in Obayashi S et al. 2003.

Evidence

Reliability
 Internal Validity
 External Validity
 Sensitive to Change
 Related to
 Outcome(s)
 Other **X** Other tests for reliability and validity were conducted on the DHKS 1989-1991 instrument.

Notes: Relates to "healthy weight." DHKS data indicate that many low-income adults do not know specific facts related to the health consequences or benefits of certain dietary practices, lack confidence that their diets comply with healthful dietary practices (especially among FSP participants), do not engage in dietary habits to lower fat and cholesterol, do not meet the Food Guide Pyramid or Dietary Guidelines recommendations, and have inadequate usual intakes of several micronutrients; DHKS data provide little evidence of differences in dietary intake between FSP participants and other low-income nonparticipants. DHKS 1994-1996 results cannot be compared to DHKS 1989-1991 results.

Citations: USDA/ARS 2004; Gleason P et al. 2000; Obayashi S et al. 2003; Capps O et al. 2002.

To you personally, is it very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important to: Maintain a healthy weight? (very important, somewhat important, not too important, not at all important) [If NEEDED, SAY: "The question is not asking about your actual eating habits, it is asking about the importance of the statement to you personally."]

Preliminary Rank Ideal **Instrument** Diet and Health Knowledge Survey (DHKS) 1994-1996 (conducted as follow-up to CSFII)

Administration

Population National

Subgroup Nationally representative; Adults 20+ years of age; Oversampling of low-income.

Sample Size(s) n=5,649 in national study; n=1,196 for Obayashi S et al 2003 analysis; n=5,512 for Kuchler F et al 2002 analysis; n=2419 adult women for Lin BH et al 2004 analysis.

Mode Interviewer:Telephone interview; Trained interviewer.

Documented

Description

Other Languages

Low-Income **X**

Low Education Level 10.8% had less than a HS degree in Obayashi S et al. 2003.

Evidence

Reliability **X** Internal consistency for perceived ease of understanding food labels (Cronbach alpha = 0.82).

Internal Validity **X** Expert panel decided perceived ease of understanding food labels section had content validity; Discriminant validity for 3/3 studies

External Validity

Sensitive to Change

Related to Outcome(s) **X** Women who consider it important to maintain a healthy weight had a lower BMI by 2.26 than women who did not (t-ratio=-1.98, P<0.05); no significant association between importance of maintaining a healthy weight and BMI among men; high-income women who consider it important to maintain a healthy weight had a lower BMI by 3.17(P<0.05, t-ratio=-2.26) than other high-income women; no significant association between importance of maintaining a healthy weight and BMI among low-income women.

Other **X** Other tests for reliability and validity were conducted on the DHKS 1989-1991 instrument.

Notes: Relates to "healthy weight." DHKS data indicate that many low-income adults do not know specific facts related to the health consequences or benefits of certain dietary practices, lack confidence that their diets comply with healthful dietary practices (especially among FSP participants), do not engage in dietary habits to lower fat and cholesterol, do not meet the Food Guide Pyramid or Dietary Guidelines recommendations, and have inadequate usual intakes of several micronutrients; DHKS data provide little evidence of differences in dietary intake between FSP participants and other low-income nonparticipants. DHKS 1994-1996 results cannot be compared to DHKS 1989-1991 results.

Citations: USDA/ARS 2004; Gleason P et al. 2000; Obayashi S et al. 2003; Capps O et al. 2002; Kuchler F et al. 2002; Lin BH et al. 2004.

Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the statement: Some people are born to be fat and some thin; there is not much you can do to change this. (strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, strongly disagree)

Preliminary Rank High **Instrument** Diet and Health Knowledge Survey (DHKS) 1994-1996 (conducted as follow-up to CSFII)

Administration

Population National
Subgroup Nationally representative; Adults 20+ years of age; Oversampling of low-income.
Sample Size(s) n=5,649 in national study; n=1,196 for Obayashi S et al 2003 analysis; n=5,512 for Kuchler F et al 2002 analysis; n=2419 adult women for Lin BH et al 2004 analysis.
Mode Interviewer:Telephone interview; Trained interviewer.

Documented

Description

Other Languages

Low-Income **X**

Low Education Level 10.8% had less than a HS degree in Obayashi S et al. 2003.

Evidence

Reliability

Internal Validity

External Validity

Sensitive to Change

Related to Outcome(s) **X** Women who disagree with this gene theory have lower BMI values by 0.75 than those who agree (t-ratio=-2.47, P<0.05); men who disagree with this gene theory are similar to those who agree by BMI (t-ratio=-0.09, NS); low-income women who agree with the gene theory had a higher BMI by 1.16 (P<0.05, t-ratio=2.47) than other low-income women; no significant association between gene theory and BMI among high income women.

Other **X** Other tests for reliability and validity were conducted on the DHKS 1989-1991 instrument.

Notes: Relates to "healthy weight." DHKS data indicate that many low-income adults do not know specific facts related to the health consequences or benefits of certain dietary practices, lack confidence that their diets comply with healthful dietary practices (especially among FSP participants), do not engage in dietary habits to lower fat and cholesterol, do not meet the Food Guide Pyramid or Dietary Guidelines recommendations, and have inadequate usual intakes of several micronutrients; DHKS data provide little evidence of differences in dietary intake between FSP participants and other low-income nonparticipants. DHKS 1994-1996 results cannot be compared to DHKS 1989-1991 results.

Citations: USDA/ARS 2004; Gleason P et al. 2000; Obayashi S et al. 2003; Capps O et al. 2002; Kuchler F et al. 2002; Lin BH et al. 2004.

Attitudes

To you personally, is it very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important to: Eat at least two servings of dairy products daily? (very important, somewhat important, not too important, not at all important) [IF NEEDED, SAY: "The question is not asking about your actual eating habits, it is asking about the importance of the statement to you personally."]

Preliminary Rank High **Instrument** Diet and Health Knowledge Survey (DHKS) 1994-1996 (conducted as follow-up to CSFII)

Administration

Population National
Subgroup Nationally representative; Adults 20+ years of age; Oversampling of low-income.
Sample Size(s) n=5,800.
Mode Interviewer:Telephone interview; Trained interviewer.

Documented

Description

Other Languages

Low-Income **X**

Low Education Level 10.8% had less than a HS degree in Obayashi S et al. 2003.

Evidence

Reliability **X** Internal consistency for perceived ease of understanding food labels (Cronbach alpha = 0.82).

Internal Validity **X** Expert panel decided perceived ease of understanding food labels section had content validity; Discriminant validity for 3/3 studies.

External Validity

Sensitive to Change

Related to Outcome(s)

Other **X** Other tests for reliability and validity were conducted on the DHKS 1989-1991 instrument.

Notes: DHKS data indicate that many low-income adults do not know specific facts related to the health consequences or benefits of certain dietary practices, lack confidence that their diets comply with healthful dietary practices (especially among FSP participants), do not engage in dietary habits to lower fat and cholesterol, do not meet the Food Guide Pyramid or Dietary Guidelines recommendations, and have inadequate usual intakes of several micronutrients; DHKS data provide little evidence of differences in dietary intake between FSP participants and other low-income nonparticipants. DHKS 1994-1996 results cannot be compared to DHKS 1989-1991 results.

Citations: USDA/ARS 2004; Gleason P et al. 2000; Obayashi S et al. 2003; Capps O et al. 2002.

Attitudes

To you personally, is it very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important to: Use sugars only in moderation? (very important, somewhat important, not too important, not at all important) [IF NEEDED, SAY: "The question is not asking about your actual eating habits, it is asking about the importance of the statement to you personally."]

Preliminary Rank High **Instrument** Diet and Health Knowledge Survey (DHKS) 1994-1996 (conducted as follow-up to CSFII)

Administration

Population National
Subgroup Nationally representative; Adults 20+ years of age; Oversampling of low-income.
Sample Size(s) n=5,800.
Mode Interviewer:Telephone interview; Trained interviewer.

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Other Languages

Low-Income **X**

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Evidence

Reliability **X** Internal consistency for perceived ease of understanding food labels (Cronbach alpha = 0.82).

Internal Validity **X** Expert panel decided perceived ease of understanding food labels section had content validity; Discriminant validity for 3/3 studies.

External Validity

Sensitive to Change

Related to Outcome(s)

Other **X** Other tests for reliability and validity were conducted on the DHKS 1989-1991 instrument.

Notes: DHKS data indicate that many low-income adults do not know specific facts related to the health consequences or benefits of certain dietary practices, lack confidence that their diets comply with healthful dietary practices (especially among FSP participants), do not engage in dietary habits to lower fat and cholesterol, do not meet the Food Guide Pyramid or Dietary Guidelines recommendations, and have inadequate usual intakes of several micronutrients; DHKS data provide little evidence of differences in dietary intake between FSP participants and other low-income nonparticipants. DHKS 1994-1996 results cannot be compared to DHKS 1989-1991 results.

Citations: USDA/ARS 2004; Gleason P et al. 2000; Obayashi S et al. 2003; Capps O et al. 2002.

Attitudes

Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the statement: Reading food labels takes more time than I can spare. (strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, strongly disagree)

Preliminary Rank High **Instrument** Diet and Health Knowledge Survey (DHKS) 1994-1996 (conducted as follow-up to CSFII)

Administration

Population National
Subgroup Nationally representative; Adults 20+ years of age; Oversampling of low-income.
Sample Size(s) n=5,649 in national study; n=1,196 for Obayashi S et al 2003 analysis.
Mode Interviewer:Telephone interview; Trained interviewer.

Documented

Description

Other Languages
 Low-Income **X**
 Low Education Level 10.8% had less than a HS degree in Obayashi S et al. 2003.

Evidence

Reliability **X** Internal consistency for perceived barriers to using the food label (Cronbach alpha = 0.48)
 Internal Validity **X** Expert panel decided perceived barrier and benefit to using the food label section had content validity; Discriminant validity for 1/2 studies for perceived barriers
 External Validity
 Sensitive to Change
 Related to
 Outcome(s)
 Other **X** Other tests for reliability and validity were conducted on the DHKS 1989-1991 instrument.

Notes: DHKS data indicate that many low-income adults do not know specific facts related to the health consequences or benefits of certain dietary practices, lack confidence that their diets comply with healthful dietary practices (especially among FSP participants), do not engage in dietary habits to lower fat and cholesterol, do not meet the Food Guide Pyramid or Dietary Guidelines recommendations, and have inadequate usual intakes of several micronutrients; DHKS data provide little evidence of differences in dietary intake between FSP participants and other low-income nonparticipants. DHKS 1994-1996 results cannot be compared to DHKS 1989-1991 results.

Citations: USDA/ARS 2004; Gleason P et al. 2000; Obayashi S et al. 2003; Capps O et al. 2002.

Attitudes

Now think about buying food. When you buy food, how important is: a. how safe the food is to eat?, b. nutrition?, c. price?, d. how well the food keeps?, e. how easy the food is to prepare?, f. taste? (very important, somewhat important, not too important, not at all important)

Preliminary Rank High **Instrument** Diet and Health Knowledge Survey (DHKS) 1994-1996 (conducted as follow-up to CSFII)

Administration

Population National
Subgroup Nationally representative; Adults 20+ years of age; Oversampling of low-income.
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Mode Interviewer:Telephone interview; Trained interviewer.

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Description

Other Languages

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Evidence

Reliability

Internal Validity

External Validity

Sensitive to Change

Related to Outcome(s) **X** Taste is important for men (t-ratio for BMI regression of 1.83, P<0.10) but insignificant for women (t-ratio for BMI regression of 1.39, NS) (pooled t-ratio for BMI regression of 2.57, P<0.05).

Other **X** Other tests for reliability and validity were conducted on the DHKS 1989-1991 instrument.

Notes: DHKS data indicate that many low-income adults do not know specific facts related to the health consequences or benefits of certain dietary practices, lack confidence that their diets comply with healthful dietary practices (especially among FSP participants), do not engage in dietary habits to lower fat and cholesterol, do not meet the Food Guide Pyramid or Dietary Guidelines recommendations, and have inadequate usual intakes of several micronutrients; DHKS data provide little evidence of differences in dietary intake between FSP participants and other low-income nonparticipants. Relates to "healthy weight." DHKS 1994-1996 results cannot be compared to DHKS 1989-1991 results.

Citations: USDA/ARS 2004; Gleason P et al. 2000; Obayashi S et al. 2003; Capps O et al. 2002; Kuchler F et al. 2002.

Attitudes

It is very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not important at all to maintain a healthy weight? (very important, somewhat important, not too important, not important at all)

Preliminary Rank Medium **Instrument** National Food Stamp Program Survey (1996)

Administration

Population National
Subgroup Food use questions were posed to a nationally representative population of Food Stamp Program (FSP) participants, FSP eligible nonparticipants, and near eligible nonparticipants.
Sample Size(s) n=3,309.
Mode Interviewer:1,109 in-person and 2,200 telephone.

Documented

Description

Other Languages

Low-Income **X** Average gross income for FSP participants was \$8,468.

Low Education Level **X** 43.1% of FSP participants had less than HS degree.

Evidence

Reliability

Internal Validity

External Validity

Sensitive to Change

Related to

Outcome(s)

Other **X** Cognitive testing.

Notes: Relates to "healthy weight."

Citations: Zambrowski A and Ohls J 1999.

Attitudes

Some people are born to be fat and some thin; there is not much you can do to change this. (strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, strongly disagree)

Preliminary Rank Medium **Instrument** National Food Stamp Program Survey (1996)

Administration

Population National
Subgroup Food use questions were posed to a nationally representative population of Food Stamp Program (FSP) participants, FSP eligible nonparticipants, and near eligible nonparticipants.
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Evidence

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Internal Validity

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Sensitive to Change

Related to

Outcome(s)

Other **X** Cognitive testing.

Notes: Relates to "healthy weight."

Citations: Zambrowski A and Ohls J 1999.

Attitudes

Eating a variety of foods each day probably gives you all the vitamins and minerals you need. (strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, strongly disagree)

Preliminary Rank Medium **Instrument** National Food Stamp Program Survey (1996)

Administration

Population National
Subgroup Food use questions were posed to a nationally representative population of Food Stamp Program (FSP) participants, FSP eligible nonparticipants, and near eligible nonparticipants.
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Evidence

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Internal Validity

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Sensitive to Change

Related to

Outcome(s)

Other **X** Cognitive testing

Notes:

Citations: Zambrowski A and Ohls J 1999.

Attitudes

My diet is high in fat and cholesterol. (strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, strongly disagree)

Preliminary Rank Medium **Instrument** National Food Stamp Program Survey (1996)

Administration

Population National
Subgroup Food use questions were posed to a nationally representative population of Food Stamp Program (FSP) participants, FSP eligible nonparticipants, and near eligible nonparticipants.
Sample Size(s) n=3,309.
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Low Education Level **X** 43.1% of FSP participants had less than HS degree.

Evidence

Reliability

Internal Validity

External Validity

Sensitive to Change

Related to

Outcome(s)

Other **X** Cognitive testing.

Notes:

Citations: Zambrowski A and Ohls J 1999.

Attitudes

It is very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not important at all to choose a daily diet with 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables? (very important, somewhat important, not too important, not important at all)

Preliminary Rank Medium **Instrument** National Food Stamp Program Survey (1996)

Administration

Population National
Subgroup Food use questions were posed to a nationally representative population of Food Stamp Program (FSP) participants, FSP eligible nonparticipants, and near eligible nonparticipants.
Sample Size(s) n=3,309.
Mode Interviewer:1,109 in-person and 2,200 telephone.

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Low-Income **X** Average gross income for FSP participants was \$8,468.

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Evidence

Reliability

Internal Validity

External Validity

Sensitive to Change

Related to

Outcome(s)

Other **X** Cognitive testing.

Notes:

Citations: Zambrowski A and Ohls J 1999.

Attitudes

In the past month, have you thought about changes you could make to increase the amount of fruits and vegetables in your diet? (Y, N) How confident are you that you will make some of these changes during the next month? (very confident, somewhat confident, mildly confident, not at all confident)

Preliminary Rank Medium **Instrument** National Food Stamp Program Survey (1996)

Administration

Population National
Subgroup Food use questions were posed to a nationally representative population of Food Stamp Program (FSP) participants, FSP eligible nonparticipants, and near eligible nonparticipants.
Sample Size(s) n=3,309.
Mode Interviewer:1,109 in-person and 2,200 telephone.

Documented

Description

Other Languages

Low-Income **X** Average gross income for FSP participants was \$8,468.

Low Education Level **X** 43.1% of FSP participants had less than HS degree.

Evidence

Reliability

Internal Validity

External Validity

Sensitive to Change

Related to

Outcome(s)

Other **X** Cognitive testing.

Notes:

Citations: Zambrowski A and Ohls J 1999.

Attitudes

It is very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not important at all to use choose foods low in saturated fat? (very important, somewhat important, not too important, not important at all)

Preliminary Rank Medium **Instrument** National Food Stamp Program Survey (1996)

Administration

Population National
Subgroup Food use questions were posed to a nationally representative population of Food Stamp Program (FSP) participants, FSP eligible nonparticipants, and near eligible nonparticipants.
Sample Size(s) n=3,309.
Mode Interviewer:1,109 in-person and 2,200 telephone.

Documented

Description

Other Languages

Low-Income **X** Average gross income for FSP participants was \$8,468.

Low Education Level **X** 43.1% of FSP participants had less than HS degree.

Evidence

Reliability

Internal Validity

External Validity

Sensitive to Change

Related to

Outcome(s)

Other **X** Cognitive testing.

Notes:

Citations: Zambrowski A and Ohls J 1999.

Attitudes

In the past month, have you thought about changes you could make to decrease the amount of fat in your diet? (Y, N) How confident are you that you will make some of these changes during the next month? (very confident, somewhat confident, mildly confident, not at all confident)

Preliminary Rank Medium **Instrument** National Food Stamp Program Survey (1996)

Administration

Population National
Subgroup Food use questions were posed to a nationally representative population of Food Stamp Program (FSP) participants, FSP eligible nonparticipants, and near eligible nonparticipants.
Sample Size(s) n=3,309.
Mode Interviewer:1,109 in-person and 2,200 telephone.

Documented

Description

Other Languages

Low-Income **X** Average gross income for FSP participants was \$8,468.

Low Education Level **X** 43.1% of FSP participants had less than HS degree.

Evidence

Reliability

Internal Validity

External Validity

Sensitive to Change

Related to

Outcome(s)

Other **X** Cognitive testing.

Notes:

Citations: Zambrowski A and Ohls J 1999.

Attitudes

It is very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not important at all to use choose foods with adequate fiber? (very important, somewhat important, not too important, not important at all)

Preliminary Rank Medium **Instrument** National Food Stamp Program Survey (1996)

Administration

Population National
Subgroup Food use questions were posed to a nationally representative population of Food Stamp Program (FSP) participants, FSP eligible nonparticipants, and near eligible nonparticipants.
Sample Size(s) n=3,309.
Mode Interviewer:1,109 in-person and 2,200 telephone.

Documented

Description

Other Languages

Low-Income **X** Average gross income for FSP participants was \$8,468.

Low Education Level **X** 43.1% of FSP participants had less than HS degree.

Evidence

Reliability

Internal Validity

External Validity

Sensitive to Change

Related to

Outcome(s)

Other **X** Cognitive testing.

Notes:

Citations: Zambrowski A and Ohls J 1999.

Attitudes

On a scale of 1 to 6, where "1" is Not at All Important and "6" is Very Important, when shopping for food, how important is nutrition? (1-6)

Preliminary Rank Medium **Instrument** National Food Stamp Program Survey (1996)

Administration

Population National
Subgroup Food use questions were posed to a nationally representative population of Food Stamp Program (FSP) participants, FSP eligible nonparticipants, and near eligible nonparticipants.
Sample Size(s) n=3,309.
Mode Interviewer:1,109 in-person and 2,200 telephone.

Documented

Description

Other Languages

Low-Income **X** Average gross income for FSP participants was \$8,468.

Low Education Level **X** 43.1% of FSP participants had less than HS degree.

Evidence

Reliability

Internal Validity

External Validity

Sensitive to Change

Related to

Outcome(s)

Other **X** Cognitive testing.

Notes:

Citations: Zambrowski A and Ohls J 1999.

Attitudes

Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with this statement? I eat foods I enjoy, even if they're not so good for me. (strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, strongly disagree)

Preliminary Rank Not Ranked **Instrument** Shopping for Health (2003)

Administration

Population National
Subgroup Nationally representative population of adults.
Sample Size(s) n=1,003.
Mode Interviewer:Telephone (RDD).

Documented

Description

Other Languages
Low-Income
Low Education Level

Evidence

Reliability
Internal Validity
External Validity
Sensitive to Change
Related to
Outcome(s)
Other

Notes:

Citations: Food Marketing Institute 2003.

Attitudes

Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with this statement? I try hard to eat healthfully so that I can avoid health problems later in life. (strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, strongly disagree)

Preliminary Rank Not Ranked **Instrument** Shopping for Health (2003)

Administration

Population National
Subgroup Nationally representative population of adults.
Sample Size(s) n=1,003.
Mode Interviewer:Telephone (RDD).

Documented

Description

Other Languages
Low-Income
Low Education Level

Evidence

Reliability
Internal Validity
External Validity
Sensitive to Change
Related to
Outcome(s)
Other

Notes:

Citations: Food Marketing Institute 2003.

Attitudes

[BASED ON THOSE WHO SAY THEIR DIET COULD BE HEALTHIER] Is this a major reason, a minor reason, or not a reason (your diet is not as healthy as it could be)? It costs more to eat healthy foods. (major reason, a minor reason, not a reason)

Preliminary Rank Not Ranked **Instrument** Shopping for Health (2003)

Administration

Population National
Subgroup Nationally representative population of adults.
Sample Size(s) n=1,003.
Mode Interviewer:Telephone (RDD).

Documented

Description

Other Languages
Low-Income
Low Education Level

Evidence

Reliability
Internal Validity
External Validity
Sensitive to Change
Related to
Outcome(s)
Other

Notes:

Citations: Food Marketing Institute 2003.

Attitudes

[BASED ON THOSE WHO SAY THEIR DIET COULD BE HEALTHIER] Is this a major reason, a minor reason, or not a reason (your diet is not as healthy as it could be)? I'm too busy to take the time to eat healthfully. (major reason, a minor reason, not a reason)

Preliminary Rank Not Ranked **Instrument** Shopping for Health (2003)

Administration

Population National
Subgroup Nationally representative population of adults.
Sample Size(s) n=1,003.
Mode Interviewer:Telephone (RDD).

Documented

Description

Other Languages
Low-Income
Low Education Level

Evidence

Reliability
Internal Validity
External Validity
Sensitive to Change
Related to
Outcome(s)
Other

Notes:

Citations: Food Marketing Institute 2003.

Attitudes

[BASED ON THOSE WHO SAY THEIR DIET COULD BE HEALTHIER] Is this a major reason, a minor reason, or not a reason (your diet is not as healthy as it could be)? Healthy foods don't taste good. (major reason, a minor reason, not a reason)

Preliminary Rank Not Ranked **Instrument** Shopping for Health (2003)

Administration

Population National
Subgroup Nationally representative population of adults.
Sample Size(s) n=1,003.
Mode Interviewer:Telephone (RDD).

Documented

Description

Other Languages
Low-Income
Low Education Level

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Reliability
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Citations: Food Marketing Institute 2003.

Attitudes

[BASED ON THOSE WHO SAY THEIR DIET COULD BE HEALTHIER] Is this a major reason, a minor reason, or not a reason (your diet is not as healthy as it could be)? Healthy foods are difficult to prepare. (major reason, a minor reason, not a reason)

Preliminary Rank Not Ranked **Instrument** Shopping for Health (2003)

Administration

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Subgroup Nationally representative population of adults.
Sample Size(s) n=1,003.
Mode Interviewer:Telephone (RDD).

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Citations: Food Marketing Institute 2003.